

WEATHER TODAY.
Saturday, fair; Sunday, cooler.
Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Copper, 15.50; Tin, 14.50; Lead, 11.50; Zinc, 11.50; Silver, 65.00; Gold, 133.00.
Wheat, 1.10; Corn, 75.00; Oats, 60.00; Hay, 12.00; Flour, 11.00; Sugar, 11.00; Coffee, 15.00; Tea, 25.00; Rice, 10.00; Beans, 10.00; Apples, 10.00; Oranges, 10.00; Lemons, 10.00; Limes, 10.00; Peaches, 10.00; Plums, 10.00; Cherries, 10.00; Grapes, 10.00; Pears, 10.00; Nuts, 10.00; Figs, 10.00; Dates, 10.00; Raisins, 10.00; Prunes, 10.00; Walnuts, 10.00; Almonds, 10.00; Pistachios, 10.00; Macadamia, 10.00; Brazil, 10.00; Cashew, 10.00; Coconut, 10.00; Pineapple, 10.00; Mango, 10.00; Papaya, 10.00; Guava, 10.00; Passion fruit, 10.00; Custard apple, 10.00; Breadfruit, 10.00; Taro, 10.00; Sweet potato, 10.00; Yams, 10.00; Cassava, 10.00; Plantain, 10.00; Banana, 10.00; Pineapple, 10.00; Mango, 10.00; Papaya, 10.00; Guava, 10.00; Passion fruit, 10.00; Custard apple, 10.00; Breadfruit, 10.00; Taro, 10.00; Sweet potato, 10.00; Yams, 10.00; Cassava, 10.00; Plantain, 10.00; Banana, 10.00.

LXXXVI, NO. 173.

CONFERENCE AT FLATTERING

Session Finds Pres-
Greatest Gathering, for
First Day, in History of
Mormon Church.

IS LAID DOWN BY PRESIDENT SMITH

Priesthood and Lesser
Authorities That They Must
Cease Shrieking Their
Responsibilities.

The eighty-third annual
conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints bids
fair to surpass, in point of
any preceding general gath-
ering of the members of the Mormon
Church, the previous conference held
at the opening session of the
year at Salt Lake City, which marked
the centennial of the church's
founding. The number of those
attending the session yesterday at 7:00
p.m. was estimated at 8000 at
the opening session.

The conference began at 10 o'clock
yesterday forenoon. President Joseph
Smith presided. In his opening
address, President Smith took to task
the priesthood and authorities
for their duties and shifted
responsibilities of their offices to
the laity. He declared that all
responsibility in the way of
conduct and discipline should follow
the established course. It was
the duty of the bishops of wards, he
said, to take action in individual cases,
and the presidencies of stakes were
to be in jurisdiction on appeal. The
president declared that the practice of
the laity over the heads of the
priesthood and stake officers to the first
council must be stopped.

Anton H. Lund, first coun-
cilman, in the first presidency, gave a
historical review of the confer-
ence, and the authority by revelation. He
urged greater activity in the or-
ganization of religion classes.

Presidents Report.

The afternoon session four presi-
dents told the conference of
their work in their fields. They were:
Joseph E. Robinson, California;
Ben E. Rich, eastern
division; and C. A. Callis, south-
western division.

Laid Down.

President Smith was the
speaker of the conference. He
gave his address almost entirely
in the form of a rebuke to the
organization of the church, and
declared that every division had
been made work and its duly chosen
bishops. By inference, President
Smith it is known that some one
other than one in the church or-
ganization has been derelict in pre-
duty. Also it appeared from
President Smith's remarks that com-
plaints had been made to the first
council when they should have been
made to the bishops of wards and
presidencies of stakes. This practice
he stopped, he said.

HENRY M. COUDREY, for-
mer representative in congress
from Missouri, who is found
guilty of using the mails with
intent to defraud.



VERDICT OF GUILTY IN CASE OF COUDREY

Former Congressman From
Missouri Convicted of Using
Mails to Defraud.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Henry M. Cou-
drey, former congressman, and Harry
B. Gardner were found guilty in the
federal district court late this after-
noon of using the mails to defraud.

The verdict of the jury was reached
after twenty-four hours' deliberation,
and when attorneys were predicting
that the jury would not be able to
agree.

As soon as the verdict of guilty on
all seven counts of the indictment had
been announced, attorneys for the de-
fense asked that sentence be deferred
and that the prisoners be allowed their
liberty on their present bonds.

This request was denied by Presiding
Judge Dyer, who said that to secure a
writ of supersedeas a formal bill of
exceptions must be filed. The prisoners
then were remanded to the custody
of the United States marshal.

Coudrey and Gardner were charged
with using the mails to defraud in the
promotion of what came to be known
as the twin insurance companies—the
Continental Life Assurance Company of
America and the International Fire As-
surance Company of America. Both
companies went into the hands of re-
ceivers.

Evidence was introduced at the trial
to prove that stock in the twin com-
panies was sold throughout the coun-
try, and that bankers in small towns
were induced to take stock on the
promise that funds of the companies
would be deposited in their banks. It
was charged that the promoters of the
companies made misleading statements
about the concerns in letters they sent
out.

The maximum sentence for each de-
fendant is \$1500 fine or four and a
half years' imprisonment, or both.
In the arguments before the jury,
Assistant United States Attorney Hall
said that many of the persons who
signed the articles of incorporation of
the companies had no intention of
carrying on an insurance business, and
that they had paid for no stock.
Witnesses testified that at the first
meeting of the directors, held on May
31, 1909, it was voted to pay Gardner
24 per cent of the proceeds of the
stock sales for acting as fiscal agent
of the concerns. In the arguments
Mr. Hall said that these stock commis-
sions mean \$600,000 for Gardner.
Attorney Walter B. Douglas, in argu-
ment for the defense, said that the
prosecution had failed to show that the
promoters intentionally had attempted
to defraud.
Coudrey represented the Twelfth
Missouri district in congress in 1909-11.

HAMILTON ASKS PEOPLE OF THE U. S. FOR AID

Citizens Say the Country and
Press Have Failed to Appreciate
Extent of Recent
Flood Disaster.

LEVEES AT CAIRO ARE STILL INTACT

Break at West Hickman, but
Situation Not Yet Critical;
Estimate of the Dam-
age in Ohio.

CAIRO, Ill., April 4.—H. A. A.
Wheeler, an engineer in charge of
the Point Pleasant, Mo., levee,
seventy miles down the Missis-
sippi river, telegraphed tonight to
the Cairo weather office that the
embankment there had gone out.
If this is the case, a valley twenty
miles wide and more than 100 miles
long will be flooded and the situa-
tion here materially relieved. The
current in the Ohio has increased
greatly.

HAMILTON, O., April 4.—In the
widespread flood disaster the
country and press have failed to
duly appreciate the extent of
Hamilton's affliction. The city was
visited by an overwhelming flood on
March 25, destroying hundreds of
houses and causing a loss of life es-
timated at more than 300, and also caus-
ing a loss of property estimated at \$10-
000,000, and rendering thousands
homeless and destitute. Our people are
brave and confident of the future, but
the more prosperous citizens are unable
to afford relief to our working people.
We appeal in their behalf. Any con-
tributions should be sent to L. P. Clav-
son, treasurer citizens' relief commit-
tee.

TODAY MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF CAIRO

CAIRO, Ill., April 4.—Conditions
throughout the Ohio river basin, as re-
ported to the weather bureau tonight,
indicated that the question as to whether
the flood waters at this point can be held
within bounds will be decided within
twenty-four hours. With the crest of the
flood only a short distance upstream,
rain was reported as falling in the
territory drained by the Ohio and its
tributaries. Only one important river,
the Wabash, was reported as falling.
In addition, the Mississippi, which has
been at low stage, is rising between
Cairo and St. Louis. This is looked upon
as extremely serious, because the Ohio
needs a free outlet to prevent a backing
up of waters on the levees here.
Tonight the river gauge stood at 44.
The river now is two miles wide at this
point.

(Continued on Page Two.)

WILSON USING THE BIG STICK ON THE SENATE

Tells the Southern Men They
Must Agree to 1 Cent Tar-
iff on Sugar, With Free
Trade in 3 Years.

NO PROTECTION FOR THE FLOCKMASTERS

Steel Rails Will Also Be Ad-
mitted Duty Free, if Pres-
ent Revision Plans Pass
Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The
Democratic tariff revision bill
was completed tonight with
the exception of a final de-
cision upon the sugar tariff. From be-
ginning to end it is a measure modeled
in accord with the ideas of President
Wilson, with the wool, meats and many
other foodstuffs and clothing materials
on the free list, with low duties upon
all agricultural products and food-
stuffs that are not free, and with the
tariff on chemical, steel and other
commercial products cut far below the
present protective rates.

Steel Rails Free.

Among the numerous additions to
the free list will be steel rails. Cuts
will be made all along the line on the
metal schedule.
The senate tariff leaders asked to-
day for an opportunity to study the
bill until Sunday afternoon. They will
confer with Chairman Underwood of
the house committee on ways and
means, and later will have a final con-
ference with President Wilson. A care-
ful analysis of the senate bill will be
made in the meantime to determine whether
free wool, one-cent sugar and low rates
on "market basket" products will
prove acceptable to a majority of the
Democrats.

Day's Developments.

Briefly summarized, the tariff devel-
opments of the day were:
President Wilson's ultimatum to sug-
ar interests, that they must agree to
a tariff of 1 cent per pound for three
years, with free sugar after that time,
or he would attempt to secure free sug-
ar at once.
The completion of the bill by the
ways and means committee, with the
exception of the sugar schedule.
The committee is prepared to agree
to free sugar if the president insists.
Income tax rates fixed at 1 per cent
for all corporation incomes above
\$5000; 1 per cent on personal incomes
from \$4000 to \$20,000; 2 per cent from
\$20,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from
\$50,000 to \$100,000; 4 per cent above
\$100,000.
The president submitted his propo-

(Continued on Page Two.)

Victor Murdock Chosen To Lead Progressives



TORCH IS APPLIED BY SUFFRAGETTES

Campaign of Retaliation for
Imprisonment of Mrs.
Pankhurst Begins.

LONDON, April 4.—The suffragettes,
continuing their campaign of retaliation
against the sentencing of Mrs. Emmeline
Pankhurst, their leader, to a term of
imprisonment, succeeded tonight in de-
stroying another large country house by
fire.
As in several previous cases of the
kind, the residence, which was situated
at Chorleywood, Buckinghamshire, was
unoccupied, but was being prepared for
the reception of a tenant. The owners
of the building, a firm of contractors,
estimate their loss at \$12,500.
Cards bearing the inscription "Votes
for Women" and other suffragette mot-
toes were found on the grounds. No ar-
rests were made.
The police believe that some of the re-
cent criminal acts attributed to the suf-
fragettes, principally the attempts to de-
stroy railway property, were the work of
men engaged by the women. All the rail-
way stations and tunnels are being pat-
rolled to prevent damage by miscreants.

Miss Scott-Troy, the California suffra-
gette, forwarded tonight to Secretary of
State Bryan at Washington samples of
the "instruments of torture" used for-
biddingly to feed suffragettes, including
Miss Zelle Emerson. An accompanying note
explains that the samples do not contain
the metallic tip which all the women de-
clare is used in the prison.
Dr. Mansell Mouillon, whom Mrs. Em-
erson desired to visit her daughter in pris-
on, has written Secretary Bryan declar-
ing that one of the greatest dangers of
forever feeding as practiced in the prisons
is the absence of proper antiseptic pre-
cautions.
Mrs. Pankhurst has carried out her
threat to go on a hunger strike. The last
time she took was lunch before sen-
tence was imposed upon her yesterday.
Since she entered Holloway jail, she has
conformed to all its rules except that she
refuses food. Mrs. Pankhurst will be re-
moved to the women's penal establish-
ment at Aylesbury, where any steps that
are considered necessary to feed her will
be taken.

NEGRO MURDERER IS LYNCHED IN MONTANA

MONDAK, Mont., April 4.—J. C.
Collins, a negro, the slayer of Sheriff
Thomas Courtney of Sheridan county,
was taken from the jail at 10 o'clock
tonight and lynched. The mob hanged
him up to a telephone pole and then
set fire to his clothing in a futile ef-
fort to cremate his body after they had
ridiculed the swaying corpse with bul-
lets.
Deputy Sheriff Richard Burmaster,
who was shot five times by the negro,
died tonight in a local hospital.

ACCUSED SENATOR NOT A WESTERN MAN

Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—Western sen-
ators express indignation that in the
statement given the press regarding a
senator and to be under charges preferred
by a woman the impression was given
that the senator in question was from
one of the western states. As a matter
of fact, the accused senator is from a
southwestern state, east of New Mexico,
and all the witnesses appearing against
him here today are from Oklahoma.

STATEMENT OF LEAD AND ZINC MEN IS WIRED

Utah Producers Adopt Mem-
orials to President Wilson
and Congress and Tele-
graph Them to Capital.

PROTESTING AGAINST TARIFF REDUCTION

Arguments Are Couched in
Brief Sentences and Figures
Are Offered to Show Ex-
tent of Feared Disaster.

THE zinc ore and lead ore pro-
ducers of the western states
yesterday sent to Washington
by telegraph statements of their
position. The statements in the form
of memorials to the president and the
congress contain, in brief sentences,
some of the principal arguments the
producers have to offer against a re-
duction of the tariff on lead and zinc
ores. Figures are offered to show the
disastrous results which are sure to
follow the threatened reduction.

The memorials on zinc and lead are
separate, so that there may be no con-
fusion in construing them.
The conference of producers resumed
its sessions yesterday forenoon at the
Commercial club. The committee on
resolutions, of which Frederick Bur-
dick of Idaho was chairman, pre-
sented its report, which consisted of a
recommendation that the conference
adopt the accompanying memorials as
its statement of facts and that they
be forwarded to Washington.

The memorials were read and dis-
cussed. No change was found neces-
sary and they were accepted as they
came from the committee.
Further action in connection with an
effort to prevent a disastrous change
in the tariff schedules on lead and zinc
now rests with the executive commit-
tee. Among other suggestions that
have been put forward is one that a
committee of two or three prominent
and influential men proceed at once
to Washington to confer in person
with western senators and representa-
tives. The matter of a mode of pro-
cedure was discussed in executive ses-
sion after the opening meeting ad-
journed.

Memorial on Zinc.

The memorial on zinc, which was
endorsed by H. F. Samuels of Idaho,
president of the Zinc Mining Associa-
tion of the United States, reads as
follows:
Memorial from the zinc ore pro-
ducers of the United States to the
president and sixty-third congress of
the United States.
To the president, to the senate and
to the house of representatives:
The zinc mining industry of the
United States is represented in con-
ference at Salt Lake City, respec-
tively protesting against any reduc-
tion of the tariff on zinc ore. It is a
revenue producing duty, \$250,000
annually revenue having been ob-
tained during the years that it has
been in effect.
The present duty is also a competi-
tive duty, the importation of zinc ore
having increased during the same
period, while at the same time pro-
duction in the western states has in-
creased, and will continue to increase
if properly encouraged.
There is no monopoly in the pro-
duction of zinc in this country, a
large proportion of the total being
from small producers, less than
\$100,000 each per annum.
Zinc concentrates, as delivered at
the smelters, are not raw material,
but are a partially manufactured
product, having been advanced two-
thirds toward the finished metal.
Wages in the industry are high,
and of the total cost of metallic zinc
paid up by the consumer, more than 30
per cent is represented by the cost of
labor and supplies used in mining
and smelting the ores. Wages in
Mexico average less than one-half of
those paid in this country, and re-
duction of the duty will permit the
products of this cheap Mexican labor
to compete in American markets with
our higher paid labor, and must ne-
cessarily put much of the latter out of
employment.

Means Big Business.

The products of the zinc mines and
smelters, together with the fuel and
supplies used in connection therewith,
furnish a large proportion of the busi-
ness of the railroads of the western
states, and indirectly the industry
supports more than 150,000 people.
Besides those engaged in the actual
mining and concentration of the zinc
ores in the mining states, large num-
bers of men are employed in smelt-
ing the ores at the various zinc smelt-
eries in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois,
Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Kansas.
Any curtailment of the production of
zinc ores will seriously affect the op-
eration of these smelters and throw
many men out of employment.
An industry of such magnitude is
entitled to careful consideration, and
no action should be taken that can
in any way check its growth and
prosperity.
For these reasons it is urged that
the present duty be allowed to re-
main unchanged, and, further, we
rely upon the formal pledge made by
the party in power that in revising
the tariff it will not injure or de-
stroy legitimate industry.
Adopted by the conference of zinc
producers.

(Continued on Page Four.)